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BRAZILIAN BULLETIN

Published by the BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE BUREAU
OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOR, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE OF BRAZIL
551 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

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VOL. II NOVEMBER 1, 1945 No. 45

BRAZIL'S EXPORTS FOR FIRST 7 MONTHS OF 1945

Shipments Abroad Show 11 Percent Increase Over Same Months in 1944

Brazilian exports during the first seven months of 1945 showed an increase of nearly 11 percent in comparison with the same period last year, according to figures just received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

These products, most of which went to the United States, totalled 6,089,602,000 cruzeiros ($304,480,100) as compared with 5,789,411,000 cruzeiros ($289,470,550) during the same months in 1945.

Tonnage for the same period registered an approximately 6 percent rise, amounting to 1,635,998 metric tons between January and July, 1945, as compared with 1,478,098 tons for the same months in 1944.

EXPORTS FROM JANUARY TO JULY

	Tons	*Value in U.S. Dollars*
1944	1,478,098	$289,470,550
1945	1,635,998	304,480,100
+ in 1945	157,900	$15,009,550

Raw material shipments during the seven months under review showed an increase of 228,470 tons or $5,007,650. Foodstuffs declined 80,845 tons or $9,677,450, though drops in exports of coffee, rice, cocoa beans, sugar and meat were less than during the first six months of 1945. Manufactured products increased 10,329 tons or $19,686,350.

The following table shows the types of exports, as well as their rise or decline and the corresponding seven months period in 1944:

RAW MATERIALS

	Tons	*Value in U.S. Dollars*
1944	694,124	$110,569,900
1945	922,594	115,577,550
+ in 1945	228,470	$5,007,650

FOODSTUFFS

1944	757,318	$139,224,550
1945	676,473	129,547,100
— in 1945	80,845	$9,677,450

MANUFACTURED GOODS

1944	26,599	$39,668,250
1945	36,928	59,354,600
+ in 1945	10,329	$19,686,350

The average value per ton for the period under review declined as compared with the corresponding figure during the year 1944. However, this decline amounted to only 4.95 percent in the first seven months, in contrast to 11.96 percent in six months of the same year.

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BIG HOUSING PROJECT FOR SAO PAULO

Plans for the construction in São Paulo of a large low-cost housing project for workers, the first of its size and scope in Brazil, have just been announced.

The "workers' village" will be located in the heart of the industrial area of São Paulo, in the Moóca district. The plan divides the village into three sections. The first, measuring 105,000 square meters, will be the residential district, with tall buildings and three-floor homes; the central area, with 11,000 square meters, will be a small civic center, with church, school, hospital, clubs, administration and public welfare buildings. The third area, 32,000 square meters, will be the business district.

Plans call for five buildings of 18 floors, twelve of 15 floors, ten of 6 floors, and seventeen of 3 floors, occupying an area of 420,000 square meters. Buildings will be attractively landscaped.

Apartments will average about 50 square meters apiece, being of three types: for married couples, single persons, and large and small families. The three-story buildings, seventeen in all, will be located near gardens, playgrounds and athletic fields. This residential district will comprise 6,000 apartments, housing a population of 30,000 people.

AMAZON AREA OFFERS OPPORTUNITY TO U. S. INVESTOR

Renewal of Rubber Agreements and Ending of Embargo Against Brazil Nuts Stimulate Native Industry

The recent renewal of United States-Brazil rubber agreements until 1947 and the lifting last month of the embargo against imports of Brazil nuts have resulted in a general feeling of economic security in the vast Amazon area, today declared Moises Israel, industrialist from Manaus, in an interview at the Brazilian Government Trade Bureau.

Mr. Israel, who has just completed a three-months' trip to observe American manufacturing methods, said that Brazilians are now "very much in the market" for seriously needed machinery and replacements. They have money to buy, he said, but warned that American manufacturers will have to meet favorable terms of payment offered by sharp European competition. Textile, sugar mill and woodworking machinery are especially needed, he said, as well as highway, hydroelectric and other heavy-duty industrial and transportation equipment.

Investment Possibilities

Opportunities for the investment of foreign capital have also improved in the Amazon region, declared Mr. Israel, pointing out that the states of Amazonas and Pará, which have a combined area of more than 1,700,000 square miles, are among Brazil's richest but still unexploited states.

Not only the district's basic industries of rubber and Brazil nuts, but also the production of rosewood oil, the lumber industry and development of chicle, used in the manufacture of chewing gum, offer particularly attractive prospects to foreign investors.

Urges International Air Service

Mr. Israel said that commercial activity will be greatly stimulated if projected plans for the extension of international air service to Manaus on the present New York-Miami-Belém-Rio de Janeiro route go into effect in the near future.

Continuation of the United States-Brazil rubber contracts till 1947, said Mr. Israel, have averted a crisis in the labor market in the Amazon area, and checked migration of labor to other sections of Brazil.

An increase in shipments abroad of hides and skins may also be expected, in view of the fact that these are really by-products of the rubber industry, resulting from the hunting of animals as a source of food for the rubber workers.

Brazil Nuts by Christmas

Predicting that Americans will have Brazil nuts in time for the coming Christmas season, Mr. Israel said that exporters are now shipping unshelled nuts from stocks on hand, since the annual harvest was over when restrictions against the export of the nuts were lifted last month. Shipments of the 1945-46 crop, however, have already started with exports of shelled nuts, a type preferred by candy manufacturers and bakers. These shelled nuts are now selling at 55 cents per pound f.o.b. Brazil.

Proper harvesting of the nuts at the present moment is complicated by the lack of adequate transportation as well as the fact that the ground must be recleared in many sections to permit gathering.

Need Regular Sailings

Restoration of the Brazil nut trade to its former importance, said Mr. Israel, depends greatly on the resumption of regular sailings during February, March and April between New York and the port of Manaus on the Amazon River.

Production of cocoa beans, one of the principal exports of the Amazon area, is normal, said Mr. Israel, with most of the supply going to the United States.

Mr. Israel recently left New York for Manaus to resume his work as a partner in I. B. Sabbá & Cia., producers of washed and dried rubber, as well as shelled Brazil nuts.

BRAZIL'S NATURAL RUBBER EASES U. S. RECONVERSION PROGRAM

Natural rubber from Brazil, which accounted for approximately 50 percent of total hemisphere production during the war years, is now playing a vital role in the conversion of American rubber industry from a war to a peacetime basis.

Approximately 25 percent of natural rubber and 75 percent of synthetic are required for the manufacture of heavy-duty tires for trucks, busses and airplanes, according to Everett G. Holt, of the U. S. Rubber Development Corporation. No way, he declared, has yet been found to make satisfactory tires of such types solely out of synthetic rubber, although satisfactory passenger-automobile and light-truck tires are being made almost exclusively of synthetic rubber.

So great is the demand for natural rubber that American manufacturers are using it up more rapidly than they are getting it, one of the reasons for the recent extension of Rubber Agreements with Brazil and other rubber-producing countries in the hemisphere.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED BOOKS ON BRAZIL

"Brazil — An Interpretation" by Gilberto Freyre. Alfred A. Knopf, New York. $2.00.

"Brazil — Bulwark of Inter-American Relations" by Henry Albert Phillips. Hastings House, New York. $2.50.

DEVELOPMENT OF BRAZIL'S ALLIGATOR INDUSTRY

The alligator, long regarded as an enemy of mankind, has become in the last decade the basis of a rapidly growing industry in Brazil. But it is not the hide alone that is responsible for the growth of the industry, for the oil, meat and other by-products are contributing factors.

Hides

Brazil's thousands of miles of rivers are infested by several species of alligators, a common variety of which is the *jacare-assú* (scientific name: *Caiman niger*). The three species, *jacaretinga palpebrosus, caiman sclerops* and *jacaretinga trigonatus*, customarily are referred to by the name of *jacaretinga* and abound in the Federal territories of Guaporé, Acre and Rio Branco, and also in the States of Amazonas and Pará. However, these types are now becoming rare on Marajó Island, an island the size of Switzerland located in the mouth of the Amazon River, and in certain swamp areas of the State of Pará.

The excellent appearance of the hide when tanned as well as its long-wearing qualities make alligator leather prized by manufacturers of handbags, luggage, shoes, belts, wallets and other luxury items.

Production of hides in the State of Amazonas alone at present is between 250,000 and 300,000 skins per year. Brazil uses a large number of these annually, primarily in the manufacture of shoes and handbags. Principal purchaser has been the United States, with France, Great Britain, Argentina and Uruguay importing lesser quantities.

Since only certain parts of the alligator hide are suitable for the manufacture of high-quality merchandise, a considerable portion is usually wasted. There is, however, a small industry (Indústrias Reunidas Monte-Alegre, Monte-Alegre, Pará, Brazil) that utilizes almost the entire skin.

Raw hides are shipped to the United States mainly from the northern Brazilian ports of Fortaleza and Belém. Rio de Janeiro, where a flourishing tanning industry has been established for some years, is exporting tanned hides exclusively, the value of which reached $85,155 in 1941. Tanned hides bring almost eight times as much in the United States as raw ones.

BRAZILIAN EXPORTS OF RAW ALLIGATOR HIDES TO UNITED STATES, 1940-1943

Year	*Tons*	*U.S. Dollars*
1940	14	$ 30,809
1941	155	165,339
1942	216	296,053
1943	592	395,162

The following figures, exports of raw and tanned alligator hides to the United States from the State of Pará, are the only statistics we have received at this office for the years 1944 and 1945:

	Tanned		*Raw*	
Year	*Tons*	*U.S. Dollars*	*Tons*	*U.S. Dollars*
1944	39	$584,220	15	$30,266
1st 6 mos. 1945	44	730,734	11	20,767

Alligator Oil

Of primary importance in a land where all gasoline must be imported is the use of alligator oil as a substitute. A mixture of 50 percent alligator oil to 50 percent combustible oil has been found very satisfactory as a motor fuel. Alligator oil is approximately three times cheaper than other combustible oils and has been proven ideal for lubrication purposes in precision machinery.

This oil, in a proportion of 70 percent alligator oil to 30 percent combustible oil, serves to illuminate the center of the municipality (county) of Tefé in the State of Amazonas.

Indians and natives have long used alligator oil in the healing of wounds, and a Brazilian doctor, Achiles Lisboa, employed it, in combination with the oil of a plant, in the treatment of leprosy.

Most alligators are hunted for their hides alone and officials of the States of Amazonas and Pará are making an effort to prevent this waste by educating hunters to extract the oil. Three of these amphibians produce approximately enough oil to fill an ordinary gasoline can.

Other Uses of the Alligator

A Swiss company has experimented in using an extract of the alligator liver as a perfume fixative, with reported good results. Cortume Crocodilo Ltda., of Amazonas, has acquired all the necessary machinery for the manufacture of glue from waste parts of the alligator.

DEMAND FOR SOYBEANS AIDED BY WIDE INDUSTRIALIZATION

Soybean raisers in Brazil are looking forward to increased demand for their products in view of the numerous industrial as well as nutritional uses of this "miracle bean."

Though still in the category of an "experimental" crop, soybeans are well suited to Brazil's Northeast, particularly the cotton belt. Soybeans are raised in other sections of Brazil, including São Paulo, which prior to the war made small shipments to the foreign market. The average price per 60-kilo sack at that time was about 25 cruzeiros, or $1.25.

At the São Simão Experimental Station in the State of São Paulo, tests have been made with 48 soy varieties which can be harvested from 80 to 150 days after sowing. Maximum production per plant, it was found, is about 5,600 grams. Cost of harvesting the soybeans by hand on the experimental farm was about 360 cruzeiros or $18 per ton, a price which could be materially reduced by mechanical harvesting.

Though soybean oil, "milk," meal and fertilizer are well-known, the development of soybean plastics is a subject now demanding the attention of progressive Brazilian industrialists and farmers. Some Brazilians are now observing methods employed by American manufacturers, including the Ford Motor Company, which uses many million pounds of soybean meal in the preparation of its molding compounds.

CASTOR OIL IS SEEN AS "OIL OF FUTURE"

The rapid development of industry throughout Latin America is likely to increase the present demand for castor oil as a lubricant for many types of engines. And Brazil, as the largest source in the New World for castor beans, or "mamona," stands to profit greatly by this evolution.

No better oil is said to be known than castor oil for the lubrication of electric turbines, centrifugal pumps of over 1,000 revolutions per minute, and other machinery. Its low freezing point assures safe functioning of rotary radial engines at high altitudes.

Castor oil was a satisfactory lubricant for aircraft engines during the early part of the war, when clearances between moving parts were relatively large and rubbing velocity relatively low, according to a study made by Dr. George Jamieson, of the United States Department of Agriculture. Constant reduction of clearances, however, has greatly diminished the practicality of such a high-viscosity oil due to its tendency to increase in temperature and to deposit a viscous residue on the airplane engine.

Remove Gummy Content

The Pawling Refining Company of Port Chester, New York, is said to have perfected a method for removing the gummy content of castor oil and thus greatly improving its efficiency as a lubricant. This process, it is said, makes castor oil particularly effective in Diesel engines and as a cutting oil for use in grinding and cutting tools to keep them cool and make the steel, aluminum and other metal shearings easier to handle.

Tests made in São Paulo show that, in view of the high solubility of castor oil, it may be used in the motor fuel alcohol industry as a substitute for gasoline. The Piracicaba School of Agriculture proved that the mileage obtained from a mixture of alcohol and castor oil is greater than that obtained from pure gasoline, while in an automobile race at Gávea, in Rio de Janeiro, drivers used an alcohol and glycerine fuel containing 8 percent castor oil, obtaining excellent results.

Widely known for its medicinal value, castor oil is also used in the manufacture of transparent soaps and typewriter inks. It is employed in the preparation of insulating materials, in the manufacture of paints and varnishes, and in the textile industry to give clearer and brighter colors and as an aid in the finishing of cotton, linen and leather.

Considerable quantities of the oil are used in the manufacture of nitro-cellulose baking finishes. The oil is used as a raw material for the preparation of "perfume aromatics" and sebacic acid, an important ingredient for the preparation of nylon fiber. Large quantities are converted into dehydrated castor oil, which, under various trade names, is sold as a drying oil to the enamel, paint and varnish makers.

Castor oil is distinguished from most other oils by its high specific gravity, acetyl value and viscosity, its solubility in alcohol and its slight solubility in large quantities of petroleum ether, gasoline, kerosene and the higher-boiling petroleum distillates. Its acetyl value is higher than that of any other known fatty oil. The oil does not "dry" on exposure to the air, but the specific gravity increases while the iodine and acid values undergo little or no change.

The oil has excellent keeping qualities. Although it does not dissolve to any extent in mineral lubricating oil, it will dissolve readily if another fatty oil is added.

With India's exports largely curtailed during the war, America's principal source of castor beans has been Brazil. During the first years of the war, the United States bought about 5 percent of Brazil's total production, though this volume diminished considerably after the expiration of the agreement in 1943. The agreement between the United States and Brazil called for the purchase of approximately 200,000 tons of beans or their equivalent in oil, during the fiscal year of 1942-43. The average price per ton was $75, and exports to the United States in 1944 amounted to 145,477 tons, valued at Cr$187,722 ($9,386 U. S.) as compared with 155,085 tons, valued at Cr$207,926 ($10,396 U. S.) in 1943.

During the first six months of 1945, castor beans ranked as Brazil's eighth most valuable export, after coffee, cotton textiles, raw cotton, rubber, pine, carnaúba wax, and hides and skins.

Exports of castor oil, however, dropped from 7,916 tons in 1943 to 2,629 in 1944, or a decline from Cr$46,836,000 to Cr$29,888,000.

Castor beans come from Bahia, Ceará, Pernambuco, São Paulo, Minas Gerais and Alagoas, the northeast of Brazil being the most favorable region for the establishment of the castor oil industry. The oil content of the seed ranges from 35 to 55 percent, the average being about 44 or 45. The seed contains from 70 to 80 percent of kernels.

Castor beans produced in Brazil range from the poorest to the richest types in the world: from the "Zanzibar" group, yielding only 30% oil, to the "Sanguineus" varieties, yielding 60% oil, i.e., beans with 30% husk and 70% meat to 37% husk and 63% meat.

Castor oil is exported in drums, barrels, cases of 2-5 gallon tins and in 1-gallon cans; and the beans in bags of 60 kilograms.

CASTOR OIL EXPORTS TO U.S.A.

Year	*Tons*	*Value in Cr$1,000*
1940	1,214	5,333
1941	4,506	12,829
1942	2,587	11,348
1943	12,629	46,836
1944	7,916	29,888

CASTOR BEAN EXPORTS TO U.S.A.

Year	*Tons*	*Value in Cr$1,000*
1940	117,495	119,745
1941	169,654	154,378
1942	115,949	149,146
1943	155,685	207,926
1944	145,477	187,722
1945 (6 mos.)	84,105	115,099

BRAZIL IS LARGEST ALCOHOL PRODUCER IN LATIN AMERICA

Brazil today is the foremost producer of alcohol in Latin America.

Much of the industry's growth during the past ten years is due to efforts of the Government, which encouraged the development of anhydrous alcohol as motor fuel. Research by the Institute of Sugar and Alcohol (Instituto do Açúcar e Alcool), established in 1933, developed "pink gasoline" (gasolina rosada) as an effective gasoline substitute particularly valuable during the wartime emergency.

Aided by financial support from the Institute, existing distilleries were improved and larger and more modern establishments put into operation. Today there are more than 45 distilleries of anhydrous alcohol. These, in combination with others under construction, will be able to function 250 days per year, producing an estimated annual total of more than 250 million liters of anhydrous alcohol.

Though the alcohol industry is one of the newest in Brazil, it already has a capital investment of more than 200 million cruzeiros (10 million dollars). This figure is expected to increase with the establishment of big new distilleries in the States of São Paulo, Minas Gerais and Bahia.

The Brazilian alcohol industry received its greatest impetus when alcohol began to be used as a substitute fuel for motor cars.

Prior to that time, the product was widely distilled and sold as a drink called "aguardente" (rum or brandy) throughout the country. Later, as rectified alcohol from 95 to 97.5 G. L. strong, it was used in the chemical industry, and in the preparation of medicines.

Some idea of the importance of the "aguardente" industry may be gained by the fact that, up to 1940, there were 8,558 registered distilleries for the production of this liquor. Distilleries for both potable and rectified alcohol are built, in many cases, near the sugar-factories, in order to reduce expenses in the processing of molasses. There are now more than 181 establishments with a daily output of 800,435 liters.

Though the use of gasoline for automobiles and trucks is no longer restricted in Brazil, it is interesting to recall that on October 1, 1944, all stocks of alcohol in the Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo areas were made available to the Brazilian National Petroleum Council and the local petroleum pool for distribution as motor fuel in an effort to relieve the critical gasoline situation.

The mixture sold for use in automobiles about one year ago in São Paulo was 80 percent anhydrous alcohol and 20 percent gasoline, while in Rio de Janeiro the prevailing mixture contained 25 percent alcohol and 75 percent gasoline.

Production of Brazilian alcohol for the last three years is shown in the following table (as of May 31, 1945) from the Institute of Sugar and Alcohol:

Alcohol Production

1942-43 — 1944-1945

In liters

State	ALL TYPES			ANHYDROUS		
	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Acre	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amazonas	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pará	15,408	9,788	20,477	—	—	—
Maranhão	—	—	—	—	—	—
Piauí	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceará	71,580	65,900	114,825	—	—	—
Rio Grande do Norte	9,530	39,860	16,800	—	—	—
Paraíba	820,996	1,260,603	1,528,100	—	—	—
Pernambuco	42,333,764	40,782,049	36,869,906	14,701,954	14,786,435	4,085,484
Alagoas	8,198,774	8,716,189	10,160,029	3,874,221	2,571,300	2,355,689
Sergipe	810,418	1,282,977	1,570,149	—	—	—
Bahia	268,491	1,621,541	2,738,508	—	—	—
Minas Gerais	6,368,127	3,951,067	4,557,474	2,454,627	1,974,036	818,000
Espírito Santo	224,252	199,950	309,400	—	—	—
Rio de Janeiro	46,797,300	18,858,548	21,152,233	36,066,897	10,980,296	10,234,522
Federal District	—	—	—	—	—	—
São Paulo	50,160,728	39,564,964	40,532,551	20,860,748	13,077,302	9,817,197
Paraná	—	—	304,826	—	—	—
Santa Catarina	462,055	327,858	282,093	—	—	—
Rio Grande do Sul	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goiás	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mato Grosso	139,639	219,742	119,570	—	—	—
BRAZIL	**156,681,062**	**116,901,036**	**120,276,941**	**77,958,447**	**43,389,369**	**27,310,892**
Summary:						
North	52,528,961	53,778,907	53,018,794	18,576,175	17,357,735	6,441,173
South	104,152,101	63,122,129	67,258,147	59,382,272	26,031,634	20,869,719
BRAZIL	**156,681,062**	**116,901,036**	**120,276,941**	**77,958,447**	**43,389,369**	**27,310,892**

BRAZILIAN MENTHOL SUPPLIES UNITED STATES MARKET

Industry Has Made Rapid Strides During Wartime Years

Brazil, which became the best source of menthol for the United States when the Far East markets were curtailed by the war, is likely to continue in this role despite future competition on the international market.

Brazil supplied the bulk of the 400,000 pounds of menthol consumed in the United States in 1944. She must continue to do so, according to C. T. Lipscomb, vice-president of McKesson & Robbins, large importers of menthol, for months to come to meet immediate American manufacturing requirements. Mr. Lipscomb believes that if Brazil increases her production and offers more moderate prices than those prevailing during the war emergency, she will be able to compete effectively in a world market.

Though menthol prices are now becoming more stable, during the war they became so uncontrolled that both the United States and Brazil took steps to correct the situation. Office of Price Administration price regulations, effective April 17, 1944, stated that imports into continental United States should not result in a cost in excess of $15 per pound, f.o.b. duty paid, any United States port of entry, with the exception of letters of credit issued prior to the date of the ruling.

Variety Raised in Brazil

Menthol, which is used in pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, dental and shaving preparations, confectionery, liqueurs, and cigarettes, is made primarily from oil of peppermint. This oil may be derived from Japanese mint, common peppermint (grown in the United States), and oil of citronella. Japanese mint, however, is the source of the greater part of the menthol produced in the world, and this is the type of mint grown in Brazil.

São Paulo produces most of Brazil's menthol. The most extensive mint-growing regions are located in the western section of the State. There the soil and moisture are well adapted to the cultivation of Japanese mint, which permits an optimum yield of 85 per cent U. S. P. menthol as compared with 50 to 55 per cent from United States peppermint oil. American peppermint is limited to one crop per year, while the foreign variety grown in Brazil, in contrast, can be expected to provide two cuttings.

According to Henry W. Spielman in an article in "*Agriculture in the Americas*," Japanese farmers, who migrated to Brazil following the Tokyo earthquake of 1923, are believed to have brought to São Paulo some of the mint plants from their native country to establish the new industry.

Rise in Area Cultivated

Reports show that early in 1944, about 15,000 acres had been planted to mint in the State of São Paulo, about seven times greater than the acreage of preceding years.

Brazil is ideally adapted for the growth of this foreign crop. In the opinion of one of America's leading experts on essential oils, Dr. Ernest Guenther, of Fritzsche Brothers, New York City, Brazil's soil, climate and relatively low-priced labor, "almost excludes any competition in other tropical countries in this Hemisphere."

As a rule a mint field produces its heaviest crops the second year, with production tapering off during the third year. By the fourth year, weeds become so abundant that plowing under is advisable.

Most of the mint fields are planted on newly cleared land, usually in September or October, soon after the beginning of the spring rains. The beds are prepared between June and August, so that the runners are ready for transplanting in September.

Most plants are cut during the flowering period, as the menthol content is highest during that time. Cutting is done by hand, the plants being left on the field to dry or cure for a few days. If weather conditions are favorable, stalks will grow again so that two, or even three, cuttings can be obtained in a year.

Menthol Distillation

After the mint is cured, it is taken to a still, which ordinarily consists of two tanks, a copper condenser and a steam generator. The tanks are filled with partially dried plants. Steam, passing through the tanks, goes on to the condensers carrying the oil with it, a process of distillation which requires six hours.

The oil is separated from the water by letting the mixture stand for a short while and draining off the oil from the top. This crude oil is sold without filtration to local merchants. The menthol content varies from 65 to nearly 89 per cent.

Oil distilled from plants cut in flower is golden in color. If cut earlier, the hue is darker, and if cut later, a greenish-yellow.

Menthol is extracted from the mint oil by a process of freezing to isolate the crystals. Curiously enough, first attempts at extraction in Brazil were made with ice cream freezers. Now the larger producers extract menthol in three steps: formation of menthol crystals by freezing the complete oil, removal of the crystals by centrifugal force, and drying the crystals. Some manufacturers use super-centrifuges, machines having high centrifugal force, to remove impurities and water, while others rectify the product in vacuum stills.

After the dementholized oil has been poured off from the crystals, they are put through a high-speed centrifuge to remove all the oil left sticking to them. For drying, the crystals (about 50 per cent of the weight of the oil) are spread on trays and placed in special rooms for about 36 hours, where warm air circulates over them slowly. When thoroughly dried, the crystals are sealed in cans for export.

Rise of Industry

From a comparatively insignificant industry, menthol production in Brazil has steadily increased, until the

1944-45 season production is estimated at between 440 and 550 tons. There are now approximately 20 menthol manufacturers in the State of São Paulo, the principal producing area.

The larger producers operate their own export organization and are represented by agents in the United States. There are, however, many independent exporters in the cities of São Paulo, Santos and Rio de Janeiro who purchase their requirements from small local manufacturers and ship the crystals like any other commodity.

The Brazilian Government encourages the development of the industry by distributing planting material, transporting stills to the interior, as well as giving out valuable advice on planting, cultivating, harvesting and distilling, all free of charge.

Early production in Brazil attracted many manufacturers by the high profits involved. Now that peacetime commerce has stabilized price levels, the menthol industry appeals primarily to the businessman who expects a fair return on his money.

TRAVEL PRIORITIES ENDED

Priorities are no longer required for travel to and throughout Latin America, according to a ruling effective October 15th by the United States Air Transport Command.

The only exception to this ruling concerns priorities issued before October 15, for a journey involving scheduled overnight stops en route. In such instances, the priority holds good until the traveler reaches his destination.

MANUFACTURE PAPER FROM RICE STRAW

Plans are being formulated for the construction of two paper factories, using rice straw as their basic material, in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, according to the *Revista de Química Industrial*.

The process involves the treatment of the straw pulp with caustic soda and chlorine.

ALKALI PRODUCTS USED IN BRAZIL

Nation-wide consumption of alkali products in Brazil during the first two months of 1945 amounted to 1,639,203 kilos of barilla (soda ash), and 2,321,907 kilos of caustic soda, states the Coordinator of Economic Mobilization.

DDT DEMONSTRATED IN BRAZIL

The first demonstration in Brazil of the insecticide DDT in combatting malaria has been made in the town of Breves, on the Amazon River, by SESP (Serviço Especial de Saúde Pública), an agency set up for cooperation between Brazil and the United States in health and sanitation work.

The town, says the Office of Inter American Affairs, was selected for the trial because of severe prevalence of malaria. It is the site of a hygiene center and hospital construction undertaken by SESP.

CEMENT PRODUCTION BREAKS ALL RECORDS

Domestic production of cement in Brazil reached its highest point last year since the establishment of the industry in 1925, according to *Monitor Mercantil*. Total output was 809,000 tons, valued at Cr$284,736,000 ($14,236,800).

Seven factories contributed toward this record-breaking figure. Two in São Paulo, Cimento Perús and Votorantim, accounted for 374,446 tons and the Mauá factory of Rio, largest in Brazil, for 312,716 tons. The remainder was produced by the Itaú company in Minas Gerais; Potí in Recife; Bárbara in Espirito Santo and Paraíba in João Pessoa, State of Paraíba.

Two more cement factories are now under construction, one in the State of Paraná and another in Rio Grande do Sul. Work on still another factory, in Juiz de Fora, Minas Gerais, has been temporarily suspended.

The rise of Brazil's cement production, as well as imports from abroad is shown in the following table:

Year	*Production in Tons*	*Imports*	*Total Consumption*
1926	153	396,392	396,545
1927	57,089	441,959	499,048
1928	86,071	456,212	524,283
1929	109,073	535,276	633,348
1930	135,000	390,593	525,393
1931	167,115	114,332	281,447
1932	149,453	160,534	309,987
1933	225,680	113,870	339,550
1934	323,909	125,702	449,611
1935	366,261	114,154	480,415
1936	485,064	78,198	563,262
1937	571,452	74,831	646,283
1938	617,896	49,600	667,490
1939	697,792	34,834	732,612
1940	740,635	14,896	758,129
1941	767,506	9,943	776,846
1942	752,833	67,200	820,033
1943	747,409	86,100	832,509
1944	809,900	92,200	902,400

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRADE MISSION

Two representatives of the Illinois Central Railroad, Messrs. Philip A. Webb and José M. Giralt, recently arrived in Rio de Janeiro to study the possibility of developing closer commercial relations between Brazil and the Mississippi Valley via the port of New Orleans.

Plans include the improvement of passenger steamship services between New Orleans and Brazil, as well as increased exchange of Brazilian raw materials for American machinery from manufacturers in the Mississippi Valley.

CAFFEINE EXPORTS

Exports of Brazil-made caffeine during the first half of 1945 were valued at 25 million cruzeiros, or $1,250,000, according to the Federal Board of Commerce.

Exports in 1944 amounted to 60 million cruzeiros, or $3,000,000.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST

Brazil - Made Tires and Tubes

Domestic production of rubber tires and inner tubes in Brazil has shown a steady increase since 1940, according to the official figures published in Brazil.

The output of tires and tubes since 1940 is indicated by the table given below:

Year	*Tires*	*Tubes*
1940	282,733	139,854
1941	242,955	181,148
1942	329,338	216,864
1943	459,463	299,180
1944	493,601	349,185
1945 (1st 6 mos.)	253,570	169,047

Though still relatively small in volume, exports of locally manufactured tires and tubes have increased during the past five years as shown:

Year	*Tires*	*Tubes*
1940	3,600	300
1941	15,000	900
1942	61,768	39,294
1943	176,616	119,000
1944	171,990	117,608

Exports of rubber goods, not including tires and tubes, have also risen during the aforementioned years. Their value for the years since 1940 was as follows:

Year	*Value in U.S. Dollars*
1940	$ 81,470
1941	176,398
1942	620,216
1943	1,898,945
1944	2,842,859

* * *

Goiaz Plans Small Factories

The State of Goiaz plans to establish, in several northern cities, small factories for the processing of coconuts and babassú nuts, according to an announcement by the Ministry of Labor, Industry and Commerce.

* * *

Preserved Fish for UNNRA

Ninety tons of surplus Brazilian preserved fish were shipped this month from Rio de Janeiro to Danzig as part of Brazil's food committments to United Nations Rehabilitation and Relief Administration.

Shipments will be made monthly until February, when the quota of 600 tons will be filled.

* * *

Sorocabana Rolling Stock Rises

The capacity of the Sorocabana Railway of Rio de Janeiro is expected to double during the next few months, states the weekly news letter of the American Chamber of Commerce of Rio.

Five hundred cars of the 1,500 purchased in the United States are now being mounted in the company's workshops, while a further 300 are being obtained from local railways and builders. Those purchased from the United States are being obtained from local railways and builders. Those purchased from the United States are each of 36-ton capacity.

The company is also constructing 70 passenger coaches in its own shops.

Coffee Exports in 6 Months

During the first six months of 1945, Brazil shipped about 90 percent of her total coffee exports to the United States, according to figures released by the Inter-American Coffee Board.

Exports by countries during the aforementioned period were:

Country	*Sacks*	*%*
United States	5,255,062	90.3
Argentina	210,330	3.7
Belgium-Luxemburg	120,000	2.1
Chile	89,227	1.5
Sweden	71,614	1.2
Great Britain	26,250	0.5
Uruguay	19,523	0.4
Ireland	13,150	0.3
Canada	3,800	0.07
Tangiers	3,333	0.07
Paraguay	2,450	0.05
Others	1,479	0.03
TOTAL	5,816,218	

* * *

Curaua Fiber Has High Resistance

Tests show that one of Brazil's little-known fibers, Curáuá (not to be confused with Caroá, Coroatá, Gravata or Curuá), possesses a resistance superior to many and perhaps all of the Amazonian fibers, according to a report from the Commercial Association of Pará.

Though no technical study of curáuá has been published to date, Dr. Godfredo Hagmann, of the Goeldi Museum in Belém, several years ago performed extensive experiments in connection with the culture of this plant at Ituquí, near Santarem.

Confusion between the names of other plants bearing similar names has made it difficult to identify the one described. Though one of the least known, it is nevertheless one of the most interesting among Amazonian fiber-bearing plants.

The curáuá is a wild variety of the ordinary pineapple raised in Brazil. It grows in small clumps on dry and sandy soil in the wilderness. Each stalk has from 15 to 25 narrow leaves, about 4 to 5 centimeters wide and about 2 meters long. The fruit is a small pineapple, measuring about 8 by 5 centimeters, yellow when ripe, fragrant but hard and rather dry. On the tip of the fruit, not on the roots, there is a cluster of shoots by which the plant reproduces itself.

Scraping or pounding loosens the long white fibers from the leaves. These fibers are not only extraordinarily strong but also effectively resist moisture. It is used in the interior to make rope for nets and crossbows.

* * *

First Cooperative Sugar Mill

Brazil's first cooperative "usina" or sugar mill will soon be in operation in Caeté, State of Alagôas, reveals *Brasil Açucareiro*. Financial backing for the mill was supplied by the government's Institute of Sugar and Alcohol, in accordance with its policy of aid to small property owners who otherwise would have to sell their cane fields and become tenant farmers.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

The Brazilian Government Trade Bureau has received the following inquiries from businessmen in Brazil, who desire to export or import the products listed below. We suggest that the parties interested write directly to these firms, via airmail, as well as to this Office, at 551 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

The Following Brazilian Firms Wish to Export to the United States:

Bamboo Poles for Commercial and Pleasure Fishing, Furniture and Other Purposes—S. Nunes & Cia., Praça Correa de Melo 33, Santos, Estado de São Paulo, Brazil. (References: Bank of London & South America Ltd., National City Bank of New York.)

Woodenware: Candlesticks, Bowls, Lamps, Hat Stands, and Especially Tea Wagons—Tornearia e Marcenaria Paulista Ltda., Rua D. José de Barros 186, São Paulo, Brazil. (Manufacturer. Photographs of above-mentioned products available at this office.)

Canvas Shoes with Rubber Soles; Rubber Goods in General—Alberto de Araujo & Cia. Ltda., Avenida Marechal Floriano 100, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Floor Wax Made of Fine Quality Carnaúba and Beeswax—Didimo B. Vieira, Rua Pedro Pereira 223, Fortaleza, Ceará, Brazil.

Handmade Laces—Alice von Moers, Rua Almirante Alvim 26, Florianópolis, Santa Catarina, Brazil.

Dolls and Other Novelties Typical of Brazil; Raw Materials in General—Alves Dias & Cia. Ltda., Rua Carlos Gomes 17, Salvador, Bahia, Brazil. (Reference: Bank of London & South America Ltd.)

Brazilian Novelties: Butterfly Wing Articles, Leather, Crocodile, Inlaid Wooden Boxes; Gift Items and Curios; Semi-Precious Stones; Pure Silk Stockings—Costa & Vanatko, Avenida Rio Branco 5, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (Manufacturer and exporter, responsible for 40% of all exports of Brazilian novelties. Reference: National City Bank of New York. Wishes to make connections with a U. S. firm in a position to guarantee $100,000 worth of business per year.)

Handbag Frames, Rayon Textiles, Rubber Bands, Canvas Shoes with Rubber Soles, Wooden Handles for Umbrellas—Unex Importação e Exportação Ltda., Rua do Tesouro 23, São Paulo, Brazil. (References: National City Bank of New York, Royal Bank of Canada, and Bank of London & South America Ltd.)

Butterfly Wing Articles: Bracelets, Necklaces, Pins, Compacts, Trays, Picture Frames and Others—Eng. R. Matacena, Caixa Postal 3458, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Dolls—Manufatura Soller Ltda., Rua Santo Antonio 609, Juiz de Fóra, Minas Gerais, Brazil. (Manufacturer.)

Horns and Horn Tips—Nelson M. A. Sampaio, Largo Nossa Senhora da Conceição 85, São Paulo, Brazil. (500 tons available, 125 tons with perfect white tips, at Cr$8,000 per ton; 275 tons with perfect black tips, at Cr$7,000 per ton FOB Santos. Length: 6 to 11 centimeters.)

Woods; Leather; Textiles; Brazilian Manufactured Products—Soc. Importadora e Exportadora Marbec Ltda., Avenida Rio Branco 277, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (Reference: Dun & Bradstreet.)

Mineral Ores—Fábrica de Gasosas Américas, Rua Felipe Camarão 421, Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil.

Coffee Beans—Fruet & Procopiak Ltda., Rua Sacadura Cabral 49, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Semi-Precious Stones; Large Quantities of High-Quality Onyx—Filgueiras & Marins Ltda., Rua Senhor dos Passos 202, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (Miner)

Rubber Goods; Textiles and Other Brazilian Products (With the Exception of Cocoa, Matte, and Coffee)—Cia. Importadora e Exportadora de São Paulo "CIMPA" Ltda., Rua José Bonifácio 250, São Paulo, Brazil. (Reference: The National City Bank of New York.)

Hosiery for Men, Women and Children; Zippers; Rubber Articles; Elastic Webbing; Handkerchiefs; Towels; Knitted Goods—Soc. Importadora e Exportadora Ltda. "SIMEX," Avenida Rio Branco 277, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Vegetable Oils; Semi-Precious Stones; Jute—J. A. Cosendey, Avenida Graça Aranha 57, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (Reference: United Sales Agency, 176 West Adams Street, Chicago 3, Illinois.)

Pharmaceuticals — Laboratórios Moura Brasil-Orlando Rangel S. A., Rua Marquês de São Vincente 104, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (One of the leading laboratories in Brazil. References: The National City Bank of New York, Bank of London & South America Ltd., and the Royal Bank of Canada.)

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

CONTINUED

Essential Oils, Menthol, Caffeine, Semi-Precious Stones and Onyx—Soc. de Intercambio Mercantil Argentino-Brasileiro Ltda. "SIMAB," Rua Senador Dantas 117, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (Reference: Manufacturers Trust Company, New York City.)

Silk Yarn—Organização Comercial e Industrial Fermaço Ltda., Rua Braulio Gomes 25, São Paulo, Brazil.

Brazilian Products in General—Intimex Soc. Internacional de Importação e Exportação Ltda., Avenida Almirante Barroso 97, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (Reference: Intermares Corporation, 72 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y.

Fine-Quality Agates; Precious and Semi-Precious Stones, Cut Or Uncut, in Large Quantities—Antonio Fares Borges, Avenida São João 324, São Paulo, Brazil. (Miner. References: The National City Bank of New York.)

Fresh Coconuts—F. W. Danin, Caixa Postal 185, Fortaleza, Ceará, Brazil.

Fox Skins; Mica—L. G. Souza & Cia. Ltda., Rua General Sampaio 493, Fortaleza, Ceará, Brazil.

Finest-Quality Aquamarines, Small Sizes Only—Amarante & Cia. Ltda., Caixa Postal 547, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil. (Miners)

Carpets; Rugs; Draperies; Upholstery and Decorative Fabrics in General—Casa Nunes Ltda., Rua de Carioca 65/67, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (Leading store & wholesalers. Reference: R. G. Dun & Bradstreet.)

Pharmaceutical Specialties—Laboratórios Biosintética S. A., Rua Buenos Aires 17, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (References: Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, S. B. Penick & Company, Omni Products Corporation.)

Brazilian Fruit Preserves, Including: Bananas, Guavas, Mangoes, Quinces, Oranges, Pineapples, Grapefruits, Figs and Others; Preserved Palmetto; Toys; Tooth Brushes; Combs; Silk Yarn—Cibra Ltda., Caixa Postal Copacabana 34, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (References: The National City Bank of New York; The Brazilian Embassy in Washington, D. C.)

Animal By-Products — "ONIA" Organização Nacional de Intercambio Americano, Rua Boa Vista 15, São Paulo, Brazil. (References: Pioneer Export Company and Jerome W. Stavish & Co., both in New York City.)

The Following Brazilian Firms Wish to Import from the United States:

Galvanized Steel Sheets, Sizes 2x1 meters, or 4x8', or 5x10', **Gauges from 16 to 30; Galvanized Pipe with English Tread and Couplings, from ½" to 4" Diameter; Galvanized Fence Staples N. 9 BWG ¾", ⅞", 1" and 1¼"; T's and Angles in All Small Sizes, ⅛", 3/16", ¼", and ⅜"**—Julio Poetzscher, Rua Primeiro de Março 101-A, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (Cable address: "JULOP RIO." Reference: Chemical Bank & Trust Company, New York City.)

Air Conditioning Equipment and Refrigerators—Pimentel & Silveira Ltda., Praça Tiradentes 220, Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil.

Zinc Plates for Printing, Polished on One Side, Size: 50 x 65 centimeters or Larger; Thickness: 1.5 cm; **Lead for Linotype; Tinned Wire, Numbers 20 to 30, for Stapling Magazines; Beads, Sequins and Glass Beads**—Soc. Importadora e Exportadora Ltda. "SIMEX," Avenida Rio Branco 277, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Surgical and Obstetrical Equipment for a Modern Hospital in Belo Horizonte; Also Complete Installation for a Biscuit Factory, Daily Capacity of 20,000 Pounds—Mr. Gudesteu Pires, Hotel Commodore, Lexington Avenue & 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y. (Please send catalogues and complete information to this gentleman, who is in charge of purchases.)

Sporting Goods and Apparatus for Gymnasiums—Alberto de Araujo & Cia. Ltda., Avenida Marechal Floriano Peixoto 100, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (Wishes to receive catalogues.)

Textiles, Hardware, Toys, Novelties, Pharmaceutical Products, Sporting Goods, Office Supplies, Shoes, Radios and Typewriters—J. P. de Azevedo, Rua Sigismundo Gonçalves 75, Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil. (Wishes to import for his own account, as well as in the capacity of agent or representative for U. S. manufacturers.)

Helicopters; Jeeps; Bicycles; Domestic Refrigerators—Alves Dias & Cia. Ltda., Avenida Carlos Gomes 17, Salvador, Bahia, Brazil. (Reference: Bank of London & South America Ltd.) Also interested in **American Technical Magazines, for Import and/or Representation.**

Nylon Hosiery (As Soon As Available) and American Novelties, Plastic Goods, Etc.—Costa & Vanatko, Avenida Rio Branco 5, Rio de Janeiro,

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

—CONTINUED—

Brazil. (Reference: The National City Bank of New York.)

Fine Textiles; Machinery in General; Electrical Equipment; Oils; Whiskey; Perfumes, Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals—Jorge Faria & Cia. Ltda., Rua Visconde Pirajá 102, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (Reference: Bank of London & South America Ltd.)

Chemicals; Metals; Paper; Manufactured Products—"UNEX" Importação e Exportação Ltda., Rua do Tesouro 23, São Paulo, Brazil. (References: The National City Bank of New York, Royal Bank of Canada, and Bank of London & South America Ltd.)

Hair and Glass Eyes for Dolls; Music Boxes; Molds for the Manufacture of Plastic Dolls; Dress Patterns and Machinery Used in This Industry—Manufatura Soller Ltda., Rua Santo Antonio 609, Juiz de Fóra, Minas Gerais, Brazil. (Wishes to receive catalogues.)

RAILROAD EQUIPMENT:

65 and 75-Pound Rails, with Accessories; Frogs and Switches—Gustavo J. Figueiredo, of Irmãos Figueiredo & Cia., São Paulo, Brazil. (Mr. Figueiredo is now in New York and may be reached at 475 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.)

Iron and Steel; Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products—"INTIMEX" Soc. Internacional de Importação e Exportação Ltda., Avenida Almirante Barroso 97, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (Reference: Intermares Corporation, 72 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y.)

Novelties; Plastic Household Articles; Toys—Soc. Exportadora e Importadora Marbec Ltda., Avenida Rio Branco 277, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (Reference: Dun & Bradstreet.) This firm wishes to import for their own account, and also in the capacity of agents or distributors for American manufacturers or exporters.

Machinery and Equipment for a Furniture Factory. (Factory was recently destroyed by fire, and its owner wishes to obtain the latest machinery, if possible.)—Raphael G. Paciornik, Rua Dr. Pedrosa 151, Curitiba, Paraná, Brazil. (Wishes to receive catalogues. URGENT.)

Household Novelties, Kitchen Glassware and Similar Items—V. Queiroga, Rua Henrique Dias 197, Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil. (Reference: The Rimac Company, New York; Bobrick Mfg. Co., Los Angeles.)

Cement; Radios; Refrigerators; Bicycles; Calcium Carbide—Fruet & Procopiak Ltda., Rua Sacadura Cabral 49, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Pharmaceuticals; Chemicals; Textiles; U. S. Products and Manufactured Goods in General—Cia. Importadora e Exportadora de São Paulo "CIMPA" Rua José Bonifácio 250, São Paulo, Brazil. (Reference: The National City Bank of New York.)

Laminated Iron; Construction Iron; Profiles, L's, T's, Double T's, Plain, Round and Square Iron—Roberto Alves Botelho, Rua Timbiras 2875, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil. (Interested in importing for his own account, as well as in the capacity of representative for American manufacturers or exporters of these products.)

Ten Helicopters, to be Employed in Continuous Aerial Service, Over an Area of 70 Kilometers. These Must be of Reinforced Construction and Great Durability, with Capacity for 15-30 Passengers. Must be Equipped with Radio Apparatus, Instruments for Blind Flying, Etc.—F. Rolim Gonçalves, Rua Libero Badaró 595, São Paulo, Brazil.

Automobiles, Trucks, Refrigerators and Radios—J. A. Cosendey, Avenida Graça Aranha 57, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (Reference: United Sales Agency, 176 West Adams Street, Chicago 3, Illinois.)

Novelties; Electrical Appliances; Plastic Materials; Small Passenger Automobiles—Julio Zerkowitz, Avenida Graça Aranha 416, Rio de Janeiro, Brazi. (References: Dun & Bradstreet.)

Drugs; Chemical Products; Machinery for the Pharmaceutical Industry; Laboratory Apparatus in General—Laboratórios Moura Brasil-Orlando Rangel S. A., Rua Marquês de São Vicente 104, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (Leading laboratory in Brazil. References: The National City Bank of New York, Bank of London & South America Ltd., Royal Bank of Canada.)

Typewriter Ribbons; Carbon Paper; Machines, Pigments and Raw Materials for the Manufacture of Paints and Varnishes—Indústria de Tintas e Vernizes Cottomar Ltda., Campo de São Cristóvão 170, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (Manufacturer of paints and inks. Reference: The Royal Bank of Canada.)

Iron; Steel; Tools; Metals and Machinery—Organização Comercial e Industrial Fermaço Ltda., Rua Braulio Gomes 25, São Paulo, Brazil.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

—CONTINUED—

Pure Platinum in Bars—Oficina de Joias Rustichelli Ltda., Rua do Rosário 158, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (Manufacturers of Jewelry.)

Textile Machinery and Parts; Motors; Electrical Material; Drugs and Paints—Cia. Textile Ferreira Guimarães, Rua da Candelária 9, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (Leading Brazilian Cotton Textile Manufacturer. References: The National City Bank of New York; The Royal Bank of Canada; Bank of London & South America Ltd.)

Ornamental Objects and Costume Jewelry—Centro de Relojoaria Suissa Ltda., Rua do Ouvidor 169, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (Reference: The National City Bank of New York; the U. S. Department of Commerce, in Washington, D. C.)

Fountain Pens; Inkwells; Leather Goods; Notions; Costume Jewelry; Novelties and Ornamental Objects—Siegbert Kaufmann, Rua Miguel Couto 27-A, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (Reference: American Foreign Credit Underwriters Corporation, New York City.)

Chemical Products in General; Pharmaceutical Preparations; Vitamins, Penicillin; Sulfa; Any Novelties in This Line—Laboratórios Biosintética S. A., Rua Buenos Aires 17, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (Manufacturer of Pharmaceuticals, with warehouses and offices in Manáos, Fortaleza, Recife, Bahia, Victoria, Curitiba, Belo Horizonte and Porto Alegre. Factory in São Paulo. Reference: American Foreign Credit Underwriters, New York City.)

Heavy-Duty Machinery, Trucks, Tractors, Shovels, Etc., Manual and Electrical Tools; Wire of All Types; Tinplate and Other Metal Plates; Office Machines, Sealing, Adding, Calculating, Etc.; Typewriters — Empreza de Representações Americanas "ERA" Ltda., Praça 15 de Novembro 38-A, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (Import and Represent American Manufacturers of above products.)

Electrical Household Appliances: Irons, Washing Machines, Juice Extractors, Egg Beaters, Domestic Refrigerators and Any New Items in This Line — Representações Martins Ltda., Avenida Rio Branco 12, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (Import and represent American Manufacturers of these products.)

Nylon Stockings (As Soon As Available), Other Nylon Manufactured Products, Such As Brassieres, Girdles, Slips and Blouses; Dresses, Novelties and Any Other Items Sold in An Exclusive Fashion Establishment—Representações Moraes Carvalho Ltda., Rua Gonçalves Dias 52-54, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (This is Brazil's leading fashion store, known under the abbreviation "M. C. MODAS," and **Mr. Leon Waichenberg,** partner of the Company is at present in the United States, on a buying trip. He may be reached at the Park Central Hotel, apt. 914, Seventh Avenue & 55th Street, New York 19, N. Y. Mr. Waichenberg is interested in purchasing the above products, as well as securing representation along these lines for his firm. References: R. G. Dun & Bradstreet; U. S. Department of Commerce, in Washington, D. C.)

Steel, Iron, Metals in General; Metal Products; Hardware, Tools, Machinery and Parts—Gazola & Cia., Ltda., Avenida Almirante Barroso 90, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. (Authorized purchaser for Gazola Travi & Cia., metallurgical and ammunitions factory in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. References: National City Bank of New York.) Interested in importing for their own account, and in representing American manufacturers in Brazil.

Hydrometers for Immediate Import. Representation of American Manufacturers for the sale of: **Motors; Pumps of All Types; Ball-Bearings; Dynamos; Circuit-Breakers; Pyrometers; Recording Instruments for Temperature, Pressure, Vacuum, Liquids, Speed, Motion, Amperes, Watts, Etc.; Electrical Sirens; Air Filters; Rayon Textiles; Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products**—Sociedade Importadora Industrial do Brasil Ltda. "SOINBRA"—Rua José Bonifácio 278, São Paulo, Brazil. Also interested in representing, in Brazil, American dealers in **Used Cars and Trolleys.** (References: Chemical Bank & Trust Company, and Schwabach Export Corporation, both in New York City.)